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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Governor-General of Cuba.

Major-General Woon sailed yesterday afternoon for Cuba on a mission filled brim full of possibilities for good or bad fame involving more than himself. He is a young man trained in medicine and brought into touch with military affairs through the practice of his profession in the service of the army. He received a commission in the line, because, as it is generally understood, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, being himself unwilling to be Colonel of the Rough Riders. saked that that post be given to Wood. Woop had once come irregularly into command for a time of some troops on the plains. For his services as the Rough Rider Colonel Wood was promoted to be Brigadier-General. In that rank he had charge of the province of Santiago, and now he is a Major-General and Governor-General of Cuba, the very highest place next to Gen. Oris's that the Government has to

This is a promotion, probably, beyond precedent, of a sort to strain to the utmost the traditions and individual prejudices of the military establishment. Unquestionably it is the act of the Secretary of War. It is his judgment, manifestly, that Gen. Woop is the most desirable man for the chief command in Cuba, and the Hon. ELIHU Boor is happy in the fact that the judgment of no man in public life to-day is more highly regarded than his. We must incline, therefore, to expect its vindication in the case of Gen. Woop.

It is for no one, however, interested in the welfare of Cubs and the satisfactory adjustment of that island's relations with the United States, to bother with expectations. The hearty cooperation of every one, and particularly of all in the Army with the extra assistance of that sympathy which lies without the control of military discipline, should be put at the disposal of Gen. Wood throughout Cuba, so nothing shall be left unattempted to accomplish the main purpose of the time Cuba's industrial and political restoration and development.

To the Red Spectre Abroad Again in France?

According to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, the dread of commotion and revolution is spreading fast in the England, and more especially in the Lon-French capital and in other French centres | don Stock Exchange, the centest was reof industry. It has been assumed that the garded simply as an easy opportudesire to reap enormous profits from the nity for the British army to demcoming Exposition would offer a guarantee onstrate its resistless power; and even now suggested, first, that the classes from speedy victory of England was looked which trouble is expected have but little to upon as almost a foregone conclusion. gain from the World's Fair, and, secondly, It is true that acute and well-informed that, if a revolutionary movement were started quickly, it might be carried out armies, had long questioned the efficiency successfully before the exhibition opened. of the British military system and the It is true that, so long as the Marquis Dr. practical ability of the British officers to Galliffer remains Minister of War, few, | meet the exactions of modern war; but the | steady obliteration. if any, Generals are likely to confront the general public, more particularly the risks of a military revolt. But Gen. English public itself, had formed a DE GALLIFFER and the Ministry of which conception of British military resource he is a member may be driven out of office | and prowess which made impossible to it at any hour, and it is by no means certain the thought that a State like that of the secure the assent of the Senate to the dis- stand them for more than a few weeks if solution of Parliament and the election of they were exerted even to a small part of a new Chamber of Deputies. Unless, then, their extent. the testimony of many well-informed oba possible.

What would be the aim of the new move ment? The advocates of change in the tary conditions and exigencies, but it has for restoring the national game to health bearer. The representative of the Bourbon | the Togela River the incapacity, the carecivilian who fills the public eye as been satisfied in a distinguished degree; GAMBETTA did; it would be absurd to view DEROULEDE as a candidate for a dictator- them. The English efficers have neglected LANGER, has France had a military hero; there is not one General whose name would serve as a rallying cry.

the State, they all profess to agree about a political programme, or, at all events, con- less thought and less heed to professional serning a primary and fundamental change | study and preparation than the English. in the organic law established in 1875. what France needs is the substitution of the Presidential for the Parliamentary form of government. The Chief Magistrate of France, they say, should not be a puppet, docile to the will of every Premier who happens to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but a strong ruler, independent of the Legislature, except as regards supplies, and the master, instead of the servant, of his Minisiters. In other words, they want to invest the President of the French dent's authority is restricted, such as the whether the inhabitants of a highly unified country like France would ever consent to assign the functions of our Senate, which represents distinct political entities, to the French Senate, which training of British officers. They are represents constituencies substantially identical with those which elect the Chamber of Deputies. Another check Supreme Court, to which, from a constitu- principles of modern war, with the display tional viewpoint, there is no counterpart in of which they began, have been repeated France; for the Court of Cassation has never ventured to set aside any act of the French Parliament on the ground that it | WHITE OF GATACRE, METHUEN OF BULLER, violated the organic laws of 1875. Another objection to the adoption of the Presidential type of government in France is the fact that the Chief Magistrate would have under his control a standing army of half a

Legislature.

It is evident, indeed, as Mr. BAGEROT long ago pointed out, that France has to choose between a Parliamentary government and a dictatorship. If she insists upon creating a President of the American type, he will become, practically, a dictator, as did Louis Napoleon after the 2d of December, 1851; and, once installed in his office, it will be for him to say whether he will not prefer some other title. He could keep his place until the army and people got tired of him, and, to avert their indifference, he might find himself impelled to plunge his country into a foreign war. That is why the signs of revolution in France are watched anxiously by foreign nations. Experience has shown that to a French dictator military success is India pensable. His pretensions need the bapism of blood. The fact was gloomily recog nized by Napoleon III., who entered into two European wars in a half-hearted way and began a third sorely against his will. A French dietatorship, in a word, would be firebrand in Europe, and no diplomacy could arrest its incendiary work.

But, it may be said, the reactionists. though they controlled a majority of the Versailles Assembly in 1875, deliberately adopted the Parliamentary type of government because they were discordant, and could not agree to clothe either a Bonapartist or a monarchist with dictatorial powers. A similar discord exists among the reaction ists to-day, and that is the chief ground for gerous civilized foc. hope that the overthrow of the present

The Critical Situation of the British

French Republic may be deferred for some

time to come.

Empire. Writing immediately after the defeat of Gen. BULLER, the London Times said that the English nation "has not been confronted by so painful and anxious a situation since the Indian Mutiny." Actually, however, England and the British Empire must go far back of that Indian episode to find anything approaching a parallel of the present situation, if, indeed, in all English history there has been any likeness to it. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 made manifest a violent and widespread native discontent with British rule which rendered necessary vigorous repressive measures, which were applied successfully. The defeat of Gen. BULLER, following in rapid succession the similar defeats of Gen. GATACRE and Lord METHUEN and the earlier reverses of Gen. WHITE, has been of far graver consequence. The military prestige of England has received a stunning blow. The standing of the British Empire as a first-class power of the world, as the foremost power, is put to a test more

severe and searching than any other it has

been called on to endure in a century. Engiand entered upon this war with the Boers without a single misgiving, and there was none in its army. Its confidence of speedy and complete victory was absolute. Gen. BULLER himself, upon leaving England for the field, jocosely and vauntingly proclaimed his intention of eating his Chr stmas dinner at Preteria. Throughout of order for many months to come; but it is in foreign countries the more or less military critics, in our own and other

The conduct of the British campaign has servers is to be rejected, the outbreak of a | zmply justified these military criticisms. pevolution in Paris at the present juncture | It has not only not afforded any example of generalship on the English side indicative of capacity to deal with present millpolitical system are crippled by the fact also demonstrated continuously from the that they have no figurehead or standard- battle of Giencoe to the defeat of Buller at | Cincinnati to Mr. Abell of Brooklyn. monarchy, the Duke of Orleans, is unpopu- less training and the professional ignorlar in France, and the same thing may be same of the British officers, while on the said of Prince Victor Napoleon, the heir | side of the Boers and their Free State allies of Bonapartist pretensions. There is no all the requirements of such warfare have the whole military ability has been with ship. Neither, since the collapse of Bou- persistently the precautions requisite in every war with a civilized people, and have proceeded as if their mere approach, with While, however, the opponents of the of itself enough to strike confusion into present French Constitution are unable to the heart of the stoutest foe. Probably unite upon a nominee for the headship of there is no other army in the world in which the officers, as a mass, have given

KIPLING's stories, though written to ap-The disaffected concur in affirming that pland British military superiority, reveal, incidentally, this deplorable negligence. Sports and pastimes take the place of arduous military manceuvres and patient study of the practical questions and problems of war. Of course, as papers of the United Service Institution bear witness, there are conspicuous exceptions, known throughout the military world, but the great run of British officers have deceived themselves with the notion that their personal bravery only rendered them Republic with all the powers of a President competent for their duty, though of of the United States. This they propose to | course mere animal courage is a relatively do, apparently, without imposing any of insignificant element in war. Foreign milthe checks by which an American Presi- itary students visiting England have long been surprised to find so much of profeslimitation of his term of office to four years sional ignorance among officers of the and the delegation to the Senate of the army; they are likely to know more about power of confirming appointments and of the history of the mess plate than about the ratifying treaties. It is extremely doubtful construction and capacity of their ordnance

and the details of their duties. The bitter test of the South African war is simply bringing to view the inevitable consequences of those pervasive defects in the compelled to surrender to forces of Boer farmers, regulars yielding to volunteers. The errors and miscalculations, upon our President is the United States | the carelessness and neglect of the first almost without variation from Glencoe to Tugela River, whether the commander was and always with the same disastrous consequences. So far, they have learned no lesson. Meantime, probably inferior forces of the Boers are beating them continuously with a relatively small loss. The strategy million men, and this control would be of the British campaign, with its division absolute, seeing that, in the case supposed, of the three columns, led respectively by the Secretary of War would become a mere | GATACRE METHUEN and BULLER, has proved mark, instead of a minister constitutionally so far defective that now it may be said

accountable to the popular branch of the that the work has all to be done over again, a new campaign laid out, and new armies collected to carry it on. Boer soil remains untouched by the invaders and the British are still everywhere on the defensive, with beleaguered armies or with armies shattered by defeat. It is, then, a situation which imperils the prestige of the British Empire. As a military power purely, England is making an exhibition of her weakness in the presence of an enemy of insignificant numbers which brings satisfaction to all her rivals or foes and pain and mortification to ber friends and admirers. Accordingly. Consols have fallen to par, the lowest price since 1893, and all England is roused to the necessity of exhausting every resource of the Empire to retrieve her military reputation and maintain her front rank place among the powers of the world. That she can do this we do not doubt, but before the end is accomplished she will need to dismiss other delusions as to her army and be forced to recast and reform her military system, putting into it new vitality and adapting it to the conditions of war as it is now, not as it was a century ago.

For this purpose, out of the long test which the South African conflict is likely to furnish, there will come eventually a nucleus of officers about whom this reorganization can be made-not mere polo players, club loungers and drawing-room heroes, but actual soldiers taught the art of war in a strenuous conflict with a dan-

Baseball.

The baseball Magnates, the proprietors of the League of professional clubs engaged in playing our national game, opened their annual meeting this year to numerous newspaper opinions that they would see to making baseball again decent and a sport. An impartial report upon the situation up to this moment contains very little of promise that the expected and much desired reign of order

is to come. The former champion of propriety on the field, Mr. JOHN T. BRUSH of Cincinnati. turns up as the most subservientally of the King of Rowdyism, Mr. ANDREW FREED-MAN of New York. Under this guidance the majority of the League has shown itself to be in favor of the most reckless violation of agreements made among themselves. The spirit of irregularity, of contempt for contracts and of personal vengeance seems to be supreme.

In their progress toward a worse demoralization of the game than has been reached even yet, the League men had better stop to consider this:

Our national game has been a very popular institution. The professional organization of it has yielded great profits. But throughout its profitable stage there was always behind each club a distinct and favoring local interest in it, not as the creat ure of a stock company or boss capitalist. but as the representative on the baseball field of the community where it belonged. Years ago the Atlantic Club carried the pride of Brooklyn. The Athletics bore the hopes of Philadelphia. The Mutuals were the representatives of New York. The Unions of Morrisania. belonged to no one; they played for their district. The Red Stockings of Cincinnati were a municipal institution. Just as the English cricket elevens are supported by their counties, and so are backed by a broad and strong local interest, so our more noted baseball nines had their following. Because of the manner in which the National League has been managed this influential sympathy has been in course of

We no longer, for example, have a New York nine or a Boston nine, but a gang of men hired and made to serve the personal purposes of a FREEDMAN or a Soden, and so on through the list of clubs and their that Premier Waldeck-Rousseau could little South African Republic could with. proprietors. The free, healthy and attractive character of local representation stamp of a narrow and low individual own- | wealth or expansion? ership is being put upon the national game. It cannot prosper under such circumstances.

> The Magnates had better think it over. As it appears to us, the post of leadership has been transferred from Mr. BRUSH of

Germany Gets Her Price.

The terms in which the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count von Bullow, referred in the German Reichstag on Monday to Germany's arrangements with England indicated that they were being made the give-and-take principle, but with decided advantage to Germany. This seems to have been very much the case all the pomp and circumstance of war, was in the agreements regarding their territories in Africa, particularly in connection with the railway question in South Africa. The opposition to German development in Southwest Africa especially, which was so pronounced a feature of the policy both of the British Government and of Cape Colony, has been abandoned and a settlement made eminently favorable to Germany.

The German Southwest African territory stretches from the mouth of the Orange River, which on that side forms the northern boundary of Cape Colony, to the Cunene River, which bounds the Portuguese province of Angola on the south, covering altogether twelve degrees of latitude. Its eastern boundaries are Rhodesia and British Bechuanaland. At one point only did England assert territorial rights on the coast line; that was at Walfisch Bay with a surrounding strip of country forming an inset into the German territory. This has been described by anti-German Cape Colony politicians as "a lion's grip on the throat of the Germany colony," "We have nothing to do," said members of successive Cape Governments, "but to hold Walfisch Bay, and Germany will drop out of South Africa." The new railway agreement, the terms of which have, however, not been made fully known, would seem to indicate that this policy has been renounced and that Germany has been accepted as a permanent neighbor by the British Government in Southwest Africa. The British South African Company binds itself under the agreement to a provision that, in the event of the construction of a branch of the Bechuanaland railway through the western portion of the territory of Rhodesia, this branch shall not be taken to the west coast otherwise than through German territory. There is no obligation on the part of the British South African Company or the Bechuanaland railway to construct such a branch, but it is assumed that as the territory of Rhodesia develops it will become necessary. The German colony thus acquires an inalienable future interest in the development of railway

enterprise in Rhodesis and a right to bar

the expansion of that enterprise in any but one direction.

There are only two ports on the Atlantic coast to which a railway westward from the Rhodesian or Bechuanaland railways is likely to be directed. One is Walfisch Bay, about midway between the Orange and Cunene rivers, and the other is Great Fish Bay, a short distance to the north of the Cunene River. To reach Walfisch Bay from the east, German territory has to be traversed, and to get to Great Fish Bay Portuguese territory would have to be crossed. As though to guard against this, the Anglo-German agreement explicitly binds the British South African Company not to construct a railway to the west anywhere south of 14 degrees south latitude, except from a point on the Anglo-German frontier which shall be determined by future agreement. Further than that, another condition of the agreement is that under no circumstances shall a railway be constructed from British South African territory to the west coast to the north of 14 degrees south latitude until a railway to the coast has been constructed south of that latitude.

The effect of this agreement is to render it impossible for British railway development to be carried on without incidentally assisting that of the German sphere. The Germans have already begun the work, a railway between Walfisch Bay and Windhoek being under construction.

It is evident from the terms of this railway agreement that it was the price demanded by Germany for her neutrality in the war between England and the Transvaal, and consented to by England. At the same time it is in conflict with the policy of all the South African governments, colonial and independent; and in it may be found, perhaps, one of the springs of action that have impelled England to bring the whole of South Africa outside of the German and Portuguese territories under her direct rule.

Bill Daly's Tariff.

It is our industrious friend, the Hon. WIL-LIAM D. DALY of New Jersey and Washington, who recalls the Democratic party to tariff reform. He has been delivered of a bill which gives authority to any ten citizens to affirm and certify to a United States District Court that a Trust exists, restraining trade. Thereupon the Judge investigates, and if he fieds that the crime is proven, he makes affidavit to the President, who puts upon the free list thereupon such articles as may be controlled by the Trust incriminated by the ten indignant citizens.

Thus the taciff is put into the hands of any ten indignant and octopodicidal citizens; and thus the high old Cleveland idea of a tariff for revenue only, consisting largely of items on the free lists giving no

revenue at all, is an co more in glory. It will or may easily be remembered that the Hon. BILL DALY comes from the State in which Farmer CLEVELAND was born.

A New National Park

There is, it appears, an Appalachian Park Association, composed of citizens of North Carolina and other States. The desire of the association is to get established by Congress a park of half a million agree in the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky country.

This is a very attractive and very meritorlous project. The country desired ! delightful in climate, mountainous, wooded and well watered; in short, beautiful in all respects. From the central hill of it, Rhone Mountain one can see seven States. The water courses, width would be preserved by having a park there, are among the most important on the Atlantic slope,

That slope has no great public reservamended as an admirable remedy for the defect.

Gen. Samno Bownes of Springileid consoles himself a little by asserting that "the Democrats who are favorable to imperialism are quite generally rich men." If this were so, it were a grievous fault. Which does tier being taken away, and the unattractive; BowlEs consider to be the more terrible crime,

> We respectfully salute across the very for the high-minded state-manship with which he has kept Mexico's engagements in the matter of the La Abra mine, although they had been entered upon under a missinderstanding Some years ago a court of arbit ation consist ing of a Mexican, an American and the British Minister at Washington, Sir Enwann Thous. rox, pronounced valid the claims upon Mexico out forward by the American owners of the La Abra mine, and Mexico began the payment of the award. Afterward Mexico discovered evidences of fraud in the claim, and, while continuing to pay, in accordance with the decree of the arbitrators, she asked that it might be reconsidered. It was reviewed by the American Court of Claims, and Mexico's claim was found good; and this the United States Suprem-Court, Mr. Justice Hanta: speaking for it, has finally confirmed.

Of well and honorably managed international relations, this, as the physician would say, is a

A Southern railroad is sald to have given its employees the order to resign or to forswear cigarettes. Such a rule seems to be in the nature of a foppery. There are persons who prefer a pipe or a cigar to a cigarette, but surely the latter is neither a crime nor a misdemeanor. The odor of it is not grateful to all nostrils, but we can imagine that a cigaretteconsuming brakeman or conductor may be trusted and is not necessarily dangerous. The cigarette is cheap enough and there are stern moralists who insist that it is nasty, but the heat and fury of its enemies make them suspected by the justicious.

Some anti-imperialists held a meeting in Philadelphia the other night. The hall was 'comfortably tilled," a phrase conventionally sed to describe an assemblage known as " frost." Yet the resolutions begin as follows: "We, citizens of Philadelphia."

Truth would have required them to say: "A mighty small and utterly unimportant part of the citizens of Philadelphia."

Bryan and McKinley Pictures in Mobile.

From the Mobile Daily Register. There was a time not many moons ago, when the display of a Bryan picture to the assembly in our theatre would surely arouse a storm of applause. but that time is no more. On Monday night the features of Mr. Bryan were thrown upon the screen nd there followed some applause, accompanied by a few shouts from the upper part of the house. The contrast between the present and the past was remarked upon at once by the observant. But a stranger thing happened. McKinley's picare was then shown. In the good old time the pic ture of a Republican President was treated with respectful silence, but on this occa ion the applause ourst forth at once and was general. Some who heard it say that it was about the same in strength se that given Bryan, and some say it was twice as lond. The difference in quantity is of no importance, however. The startling fact is that a Mobile sesembly applauded McKinley at all, or that it was possible to compare the applique for a Republican with the applique given to the Democrat.

Of course, some of the applause was for the head of the American nation in the time of a prolonged war, but, after all excuses are made, the facts as we relate them remain not wholly explained, and they are most significant.

GRAPE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

What the British Government has been conecaling from the British public since the Transvasi Government handed its ultimatum to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the late British Agent at Pretoria, is now brought to light by the reverse to Gen. Buller's force in the attempt to cross the Tugela on Friday. It is no longer a war with the Dutch republics of South Africa in which England is engaged, but a revolutionary movement against British rule similar to that which, on this continent in the ast century, inaugurated the War of Independence. The Dutch Afrikanders of the Cape Colony are now acknowledged to have joined the armies of the reguliles in thousands, and so to have raised them to a strength that has baffled the calculations of the English Generals on the spot, and led to the successive disasters that have attended the British arms almost from the opening of the campaign.

The reverse to Gen. Buller's command is doubly disastrous, because on its success had been built the hopes the British Government entertained that Ladysmith would be speedily relieved, and a check given to the spread of open and secret disaffection in the British South African Colonies. These anticipations have been falsified, and the situation assumes an entirely new aspect. It is no longer a mere question of imposing suzerainty on a handful of independent Dutch burghers, but one of British surremacy in South Africa, of the road to India and of England's Eastern empire, three phrases for the same thing. For these the British Government has now to fight; and this it will do without regard as to whether it is the present or a Liberal Government that will have to carry the work through.

There seems no probability that any great or

immediate success is likely to relieve the gloom that at the moment overhangs the British army in South Africa. The three victories of the past eight days have, as Gen Cronje's statement shows, infused a new spirit into the Boers, and made them more resolute than ever to persevere in their resistance. Gen. Methuen's division is held in check at the Modder River; Gen. French is occupied in observing the enemy in his front and keeping his communications with his base open; Gen Gataere's position is complicated by the spreading disaffection, and Gen. Buller is at standstill for want of the artillery lost on the banks of the Tugela. It may be that the division under Sir Charles Wanren. now about due at Cape Town, may aid in put ting one of the divisions in check into a position to resume the offensive. Sir Charles Warren himself is an old South African campaigner, having been engaged in putting down what were called the flibustering republics that were formed by the Dutch burghers in

Bechuansland and Zululand after the settle. ment of the Transvaal question in 1884; but it may be doubted whether until fresh troops arrive from England he can do more than relieve the strain on the situation Gen. Methuen's list of casualties is lengthening until it comes close on the thousand, which shows that the Boer fire at Magersfontein was

even more deadly than at first appeared; while Gen. Buller's mounts up to 1,067 killed, wounded, and missing, of which 05 are officers of various ranks. The missing number 348, of whom 14 are officers. Very little can be learned from the Boer reports as given out, and It is evident that their own losses are not accurately stated by them; but they do not seem to have been anything like the estimates given from English sources. What course Gen. Builer may decide on following for himself and his division commanders must develop in a few days, if the Ladysmith and Kimberley garrisons are in the straits they are believed to be, for it is hardly possible they will be allowed to surrender without another determined effort to relieve them, or sorties to cut their way out and join the relieving forces.

THE PRESSMEN'S STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS. A Statement From the Four Newspapers Affected.

From the St. Laurs Republic The publishers of the Republic, Globe-Democrat, Post-Disputch and Star, in explanation of the failure of the Post-Disputch and Star to appear until 8 o'clock last evening, submit the suppoined statement of facts. The important principle of arbitration between emtion. The Appalachien Park is to be com- pierer and employee was involved, and in support of that principle the publishers feel that no sacrifice was too great.

A strike of the pressmen employed in the pressmens of the Republic, Glob-- Democrat, Post-Disperch and Sore, imagginated at noonyester-lay, terminated last evening at So'clock, when the evening papers affected issue.

The falletre of the two alternoon appear was the result of an agreement between the four newspapers named to indefinitely coase publication rather than accede to recemptory demand of the pressmen, who had just repudiated an agreement arrived at by distant border of Mexico President Pourinto arbitration according to the terms of which Dian, the head of the Mexican Government, the decision of the arbitrators was to have been final and binding upon all parties.

The arbitration had been conducted by Mr. Charles H. Huttig, president of the Third National Bank, on behalf of the publishers, and Mr. M J. Gill of the Glassblowers' Union, at present a delegate to the American Federat of I abor, in session at Detroit, on behalf of the presenten.

The pressmen of St. Louis organized early in 1868, and presented certain demands to the publishers of St. Louis. These were not agreed to, and the matter was referred to arbitration, the President of the International Pressmen's Union and Mr. George D. Barnard of St. Louis acting as arbitrators at that time A contract, embodying the decision of these arbitrators, was duly signed and became effeetive in April, 1808. Eight months thereafter the Pressmen's

arbitrators. was duly signed and became effective in April, 1808.

Eight months thereafter the Pressmen's Union served notice on the publishers that changes in the existing contract were desired. According to the provisions of that contract, the subject was taken up by a conference committee, which utilimately disagreed, sending the questions under further provision of the contract agreement that the finding of the arbitrators first named.

In addition to the contract agreement that the finding of the arbitrators should be final and binding upon both, a special agreement, confirming this understanding, was formally signed June N. 1888. Under these constitues the matters went to arbitration.

On last Saturday evening the arbitrators announced their decision, which embodied all clauses and provisions of a new contract, operative for three years. This decision was a compromise between the deman's and expectations of both parties.

On last Monday the Pressmen's Union served notice on the publishers absolutely repudiating the decision of the arbitrators.

Accompanying this repudiation of the arbitrators' decision was a new contract, which the pressmen demanded should be agned by noon yesterday, under threat of a walk-out.

A meeting of the rubbishers of the abovenamed papers was called and an agreement entered into to indefinitely cease publication. This action involved the interests of the isoal Typographical and all other allied unions engaged in newspaper production, and brought the question to the attention of President Connolly and Scale Chairman Jackson of the local Typographical and all other allied unions engaged in newspaper production, and brought the decision involved the interests of the local Typographical Union. After obtaining a statement of the case from the publishers, they applied to the Pressmen's Union asking him to consult with the President of the international Prossmen's Union, asking him to consult with the President of the international Prossmen's Union, the president of the international Pr

nands, pending his arrival and investigation of their conduct.

The whole question hinges on the right of the pressmen to repudiate the decision of an arbitration which they, with the publishers, had previously agreed to accept as final and binding. No other question than that is now in issue.

THE REPUBLIC.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

THE POST-DISPATCH.

THE STAR.

Roger A. Pryor for President. To the Euron or The Sun-Sir: In my opinion the South should have the next Presidency. Who could make a better President than Gen. Roger A. Pryor? I know of no one, JUSTICE.

OLDEST OF CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

A Curious Example of the "Walt" Song for Antiquaries to Explain.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The following quaint and very interesting specimen of early English Christmas "Wait Singing" was considered as a great curiosity when I first heard it, about 1858 in the monastic town of Glastenbury, Somerset-shire, England. It was handed down to me by my father, who obtained it from a very old "almahouse woman, who, in 1858, was nearly one hundred years old, and who treasured it up as a memory ancesters. I have no doubt it originated as far back as the tenth or eleventh century. Abbot Dunstan of Glastonbury Abbey, the oldest monastic rain in England, was supposed to have been its author, and the story is still told how the ancient script was found among certain other writings of his, which were carefully preserved for many years after his execution, which took place somewhere about the

My object in asking you to publish it was to see what explanations of its very curious wording might be obtained by correspondence. It is said or sung to the very simplest kind of Grezorian chant, by two or two sides of a church choir. It will prove of great interest to the lover of antiquities, and many will be interested to discover its real meaning, obscure in some parts but plain enough in

I give it exactly as I received it from my father. New Youn, Dec. 15. JOHN E. MAYHEW,

CAROL

A. sings. - "Come, I will sing you".—
B. sings. - "What will you sing me?"
A. - I will sing you one - O."
B. - "What is your one - O?"
A. - "One and one is all sione, and ever more shall be so,"

Verse 2. -"Come, I will sing you."

-"What will you si g me?"

-"What will sing you two, O?"

-"What is your two, O?"

-"Two of them were Lily Whita Babes, clothon, all in greets—O. One and one is all alone and ever more shall be so."

Verte 8. A.—"Come, I will sing you."
B.—"What will y u sing me?"
A.—"I will sin you three—()."
B.—"What is your three—()."
A.—"Three of them were Thrivers. Two of them were Lily White Babes clothed all in green —(). One and one is all alone, and ever more shall be so."

Verse by

"Come. I will sing gon-"
"What will you sing me?"
"I will sing you four-O."
"What is your four-O."
"Four the Grapel Preachers. Three of them sere Thrivers.—Two of them were LilyWhite Fabos clothed all in green-O. One
and one is all alone, and ever more shall be Verse 5.

"Come, I will sing you-"

"What will you sine me?"
"What will you sine me?"
"I will sine you five—O."
What is your nive—O."
"Pive, the Plum Boys under the bough.
Four, the Guapel Preschers. Throe of
them were Thirters. Two of them were
Lily White Babes clothed all in green—O.
One and one is all alone, and ever more
shall be so." Vorse 6.

"Come, I will sing you."

"What will you wing me?"

"What will you wing me?"

"What is you wix.-O?"

"What is you wix.-O?"

"Six the Six Poor Watters. Five, the Plum Mays under the bough. Four, the Gospiel Preachers Three of them were Thrivers. Two of them were Lils White Babes clothed all in ureen.-O. Our and one is all alone, and evermore shall be so.

"Come I will sing y at "

What will you sug me?"

I will sing you see "see"

What is nour seron-()."

Seven the Sevon Stars in the sky. Six, the
Six Poor Waiters. Pive, the Plum Boys under the bound. Four, the Gospel Preschets.
There of them we of brivers. Two of them
were fully White Itales, clothed all in green

Of One and one is all alone, and ever more
shall be so."

Verst 8.

"Come I will sine you"

"What will you sine me?"

"What will you sine me?"

"What is your eight — O."

"What is your eight — O."

"Eight, the Gabriel Augels. Seven, the Saven
Sars in the "y S x, the Six Poor Waiters.
Five, the Plain Poor under the bouch.
Four, the tievel Prachers. There of their
were There is. Taken them were Lily White
Babrs, clathed all in green—O. One and one
is all alone, and ever more shall be seven.

Verse P. -"Come, I will sine you-"
-"What will you sing me ?"

What will you sing me ?"

I will a m Frot nine—O?"

What is our nine—O?"

Nine the Nine so bright to shine. Right, the cabrica Ange's, Seven, the Seven Stars in the sky. Sa, the Six Poor Westers, Five, the Fluin Bers under the bough. Pour the Goop-I Preachers, Tirse of them were Thirtees. Two of them were Lify-White Babes, clothed all in greet—if. One and one is all alone, and evermore shall be so."

"Come, I will sing you."
"What will you sing me?"
"I will sing you oleven O."
"What is your cloven O."
"What is your cloven O."

What is your oliven O. to Heaven. Ten, the Ten Commandments. Nine, the Nine is the English of States of the Nine is the State of the States of

Verse 12. "Come, I will sing pen-"
"What will you sing me?"
I will sing you To size—O."
"What is your twolve O."
"Twelve, the Taelve Apost

What is your twolve O'?"
Twelve, the Taelve Anostles. Eleven, the
Eleven to go to Heaven. Ten, the Ten
Commandments. Nine, the Nine as origint
to shine. Eight the Gabriel Angels.
Seven, the Seven clars in the sky. Six, the
Six Poor Waters. Five, the Pinm Bys
under the bough Four, the Gospel
Prachers. Three of them are Thrivers.
Two of them were Lilly-W-ite Habbes
Clotted at in green—O. One and one is all
alone, and ever more shall be so. Amen."

The Sun as a Financial Bulletin. From the Financial Chronic's.

In the present period of activity in the stock market, it seems not out of place to call attention to a piece of newspaper enterprise which is occasioning a good deal of favorable comment in financial circles. The Evgvixo Sun of this city prints each day a full detailed report of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing every change in price and the amount of sales at each change. Where the market is dull and inactive the undertaking is not a very formidable one, but where the transactions reach a daily total of a million shares and over, and it taxes a whole page of a big sheet like Tue Sty to report them, the task becomes one of considerable magnitude, and it requires great skill and ingenuity and very careful looking after details and much preliminary planning to accomplish it with

The record thus furnished is like that given by the Stock Exchange official list, and is extremely useful to those in any way interested in the market. Such a record shows at a glince what the course and character of the market has been, and which properties have been particularly prominent in it. But what is chiefly commendable is the promptifude with which the work is done. The cencers which prints the official list nearly always ands difficulty in coping with the added work when a sudden burst of activity occurs. Monday of this week will serve for an illustration. On that day our messenger could not obtain copies of the official sales sheet until twenty minutes to five o'clock. The Evening Sun giving the same record, was being sold on the atrects at ten minutes to four o'cleck

Last spring when sales on the Exchange amounted to one and one half million shares per day, the difference was even greater. It happened several times then that the official shoet could not be obtained until close to a o'clock, while THE SUN would be sold on the streets at 4 o'clock. To be sore is pouraphical errors enter into The Sun's report, but candor compels us to say that the official list is not altogether free from this kind of defect. We may add that the paper referred to in its financial column also furnishes a very good summary of the news for the day and the influences affecting the market,

A Knowing Poet.

From the Washington Evening Star.

"Who is your favor, to suthor?" inquired the young woman who is collecting autographs. "I don't know what his name is," replied Aguinaide. "But the man who wrote 'He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day certainly

know his business."

CONGRESS ADRIFTS

Carried Away in the Roberts Case by the Ignorant Efforts of Emotion and Gush

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to see that THE SUN has not been carried away from the moorings of the Constitution by the food of sentiment and prejudice that seems to have swept off so many good people in the case of Mr. Roberts. Of course, outside of Utab there is no difference of spinion in this country on the subject of polygamy and polygamou relations. We are all agreed that both should be prescribed and punished by law. Every State in the Union, including Utah, has legislated to that effect. If Mr. Roberts is guilty of polygamous relations he should be punished according to law, in the same way as if he had been guilty of murder or any other crime, But the question that has been raised as to the searing of Mr. Roberts in the House of Representatives has nothing to do with his guilt or

innocence.

It is admitted that he was fairly elected by his constituents. He now comes forward to take his seat, and the question is: "Is he entitled to do so?" In a republic the people have the right to select any one they please as their agent to make laws for them. When we formed our Government our people had that right, and no one could take it away or limit it but themselves. They did limit it by the Constitution in three respects and three only. They declared that:

"No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

These were the only restrictions imposed. and subject to them the electors of each Congressional district can elect anybody they please, and when elected he has a right to be sworn in and take his seat. If the House can add any restrictions to those imposed by the Constitution, then the House has a right to amend the Constitution and does so by imposing additional qualifications.

The wise men who framed our Constitution thought that the qualifications of both voters and Representatives should be fixed by that instrument. James Madison, discussing that subject, said: "The qualifications of electors and elected are fund-

mental articles in a republican government, and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the Logie lature could regulate these of either, it can by degrees subvert the Constitution. A republic may be converted into an aristocracy or oligarchy as well by limiting the number capable of being elected as the number authorized to elect. . . Oualifications founded on artificial distinctions may be devised by the stronger in order to keep out partisans of s weaker faction."

The convention agreed with Mr. Madison, and prescribed the qualifications of a Representative by the Constitution, and any attempt to enlarge or diminish those qualifications is a step toward the subversion of the Constitution. The framers foresaw that questions might arise as to whether persons claiming seats in

whether they possessed the qualifications presurfeed by the Constitution, and they provided for such cases: "Each house shall be the sudge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Congress had been lawfully elected, and as to

Note the words I have italicised, "the judge." A judge is not an arbitrary authority having the right to settle a question according to his own will, but he is bound to decide in accordance with the law that governs the case.

Again, each house is to be the judge of schat? Of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. It is to be the judge of nothing else. It has (under this section) po power to judge of the virtues, crimes or misdemeaners of a member. It can ask and determine only three questions as to his qualifications. Is he 25 years of age? Has he been seven years a citizen of the United States? Was he, when elected, an inhabitant of the State in which he was chosen? These questions determined affirmatively, the House is functus officio as to the inquiry, and the mem-

ber is entitled to take his seat. The members of the House, who have themselves taken the oath to support the Constitution, are bound to judge of the qualifications of Mr. Roberts, not according to their own sympathies or prejudices, or the wishes of their constituents, but according to the Constitution

which has fixed those qualifications Ferse ?.

"Come, I will since year—"
"What will your higher"
"What will your higher"
"Ten the lie Commandments. Nine, the Nine see brack to some Bare in the str. Set the Sir Peor Waiters. Five, the Pour Blows under the bough. Four, the the specific to some seements of the straight Preachers. There of them were Lift white Bares of the fall in green—C. One and one is all alone, and ever more shall be so."

tion not mittee is outhide the Constitution of the Representative of Invasion of the rights of the Representative of Invasion of Invasion of the Invas It is clear, therefore, that all this investigawith a view to his expulsion. That clause pro-

> "Each house may determine the rules of its prooccdings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Whether this clause authorizes the expulsion of a member for any offence not connected with his official conduct as a Representative is an oren question. But it is a question of construction which the House has a right to determine for itself. In Great Britain it is settled that either house of Parliament can expel

termine for itself. In Great Britain it is settled that either house of Parliament can expel a member for conduct not connected with his official position. And the innguage of the Constitution, taken literally, seems to give the House full and unqualified power to expel by a two-thirds vote.

It is greatly to be regretted that the House has permitted itself to be led into a false position by the elamorous demands of a great many good people, and it only shows that in a Hepathic dangers are to be apprehended sometimes from the best classes and with the best motives. If this crusarie of the preachers and Sunday-schools against polygamous relations, which exist nowhere in this country except in Ulah, and there only in a few cases, should result in substituting the pleasure of the House for the requirements of the Constitution, the people at large will lose infinitely more in liberty than they will gain in morality. The sanctity of the home is a most desirable thing, but, after all, the sanctity of each individual home depends a great deal more upon its own inmates than it does upon outsiders. But when the sanctity of the Constitution is invaded every American's liberty is attacked. The price of liberty is eternal vigitance—"vigitance against mistaken frienis as well as against deliberate foes. The people will select the men test qualified to carry out their will in public affairs. But if these representatives, after they are elected, allow themselves to be controlled by resolucarry out their will in public anairs. But it these representatives, after they are elected, silow themselves to be controlled by resolutions or retitions gotten up by certain classes, whether good or bad, the result is that they become the representatives, not of the people, but of the classes.

J. S. Tucker. Washington, Dec. 15.

A Duel on the Stage, But No Stage Duel. To the Editon of The Sen-Sir: Could it not be arranged to have MM Salors and Jean de Beszle. or lie representative. Eight their duel on the stage of the Metropolitan, in "Fanat" for instance? They the Metropolitan in "Fanat" for instance? They could "stick each ture to their hearts content the Micropolitan would be crowded to the doors; the addition willing to may attained price for safe, and instancially, a d as an advertisement it would be a "heaving" success.

Newstrant, Dec. 14.

H. W. Schonzwolf.

This suggestion has a force all its own. A duel on the stage for keeps would bring to the Metropolitan Opera House such a crowd that the managoment would have to raise the roof. The gate money would be chough to satisfy the most exacting charity. If it would not be permi sible under the Horton law, that statute should be enlarged, there not being enough danger, as a rule, in duels to berthem from public entertainments. Mephistopheles sheath his fout playing sword and be referee.

Women Smokers in London Restaurants. From Lowdon Touth.

The restaurants where there is no restriction on women smoking include nearly all the most expen-sive and fashionable. The restaurants where the lady smoker is taboo are, I should say, mostly those where the great British middle class treats its wives and daughters to a table d'hôte at five abillings, or, is may be, three and supence a head. There are again, restaurants innumerable, not expensive and a tride Bohemian, where the ladies smoke as much as the men. The female smoker appears to flourish chiefly at the top and bottom of society. In the intermediate ranks she is looked on with suspicion.